

Flour and Grain at Various Important Points.

We give below, prepared with considerable care, the prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn in the various parts of the United States within the past few days:

At Alexandria, April 23.—Flour \$10.50; Wheat \$2.40; Corn 1.05.

Georgetown, April 23.—Flour 10.50; Wheat 2.40; Corn 1.05.

St. Louis, April 17.—Flour 9.75; Wheat 2.40; Corn 1.10.

Pittsburgh, April 21.—Flour 9.50; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

Cincinnati, April 20.—Flour 9.50; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Flour 11.25; Wheat 2.30; Corn 1.07.

New York, April 23.—Flour 10.15; Wheat 2.40; Corn 1.12.

Charleston, (S. C.) April 20.—Flour 10.25; Wheat 2.40; Corn 1.10.

Savannah, April 21.—Flour 10.50; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

New Orleans, April 18.—Flour \$10.25; Wheat 2.40; Corn 1.15.

Mobile, April 23.—Flour 10; Wheat 2.25; Corn 1.05.

Richmond, April 23.—Flour 11; Wheat 2.32; Corn 1.05.

Boston, April 21.—Flour 10.87; Wheat 2.40; Corn 1.11.

Albany, April 20.—Flour 10.25; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

Buffalo, April 21.—Flour 9.50; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

Cleveland, April 20.—Flour 9.50; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

Nottingham, April 23.—Flour 10.50; Wheat 2.35; Corn 1.10.

Chicago, April 17.—Flour 8.25; Wheat 2.10; Corn 98 cents.

Federicksburg, Va., April 22.—Flour 9.50; Wheat 2.30; Corn 96 cents.

Louisville, April 20.—Flour 9.75; Wheat 2.30; Corn 95 cents.

The above are the prices of what are known as standard brands Flour and the best quality of Wheat and Corn.—Balt. Pat.

Don't Kill the Birds.

As spring advances, our youthful Nimrods feel the influence upon them to pop away their old fowling pieces at the birds. Not that they want them for food—not that they do not relish their songs—but simply to gratify that innate propensity to destruction that marks our Yankee youth.

But we beg of the boys to refrain. The little birds are becoming alarmingly scarce in the vicinity of Waterbury, as well as all other towns. We say alarmingly—for the armies of the plumed army, caterpillar and cricket are alarming on the increase. The little birds are the farmer's best friends. They destroy the bugs and the worms that infest his crops and his orchards. The black-bird may occasionally root up a few hills, but he daily gathers more destructive insects, as he travels over the newly ploughed fields, than all the corn which he destroys, ten times over. The robin may take a few of your apple cherries, but he is only taking pay for the worms he swallows which would have done your garden a desolate waste.

The farmer cannot do without the little birds. They are his best friends. We have no doubt that the late ravages of various insects are owing to the wholesale destruction of these innocuous birds.

So important is this subject considered, says the Hartford Courant, by agriculturists, that the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in Massachusetts, Mr. Flint, has issued a circular upon farmers and others the execution of the stringent law there is in that State against killing such birds. We have a similar law in this State, and we trust our farmers will see rigidly to the protection of all breakers of it. Their counting crops will reap the benefit of sparing the little birds.

[Waterbury American.]

"KILL" AND BURNED ALIVE.—A Milwaukee correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following alarming incident which occurred after a snow storm, on one of the railroads in the vicinity of that city:

"A company of Irishmen were employed in clearing out one of the deep cuts, under the direction of one of the officers. The snow had drifted in behind them, filling up the track again, when a powerful locomotive, with snow-plow attached, was sent under a full head of steam to clear it out. On she came, firing the drifts over her smoke-stack, and walking straight through all obstacles, till she reached upon the company of shovels etc. They heard the whistle but supposing she would halt, kept on with their labors. The engineer, on the contrary, supposed they would clear the track, and shot down on them so rapidly that the superintendent had barely time, by a powerful jump to save himself. The shovellers had no time; and the snow-plow, as it tore through the drifts, turned over a double furrow of live Irishmen, some were thrown high and dry upon the bank; others were smoothly laid out and covered; but not one was injured. It is said that most of them believed they were actually dead and buried, and it was difficult to convince them to the contrary."

The Use of Chloroform.

The London Lancet comes to the conclusion that the use of chloroform must be entirely abandoned. There is no doubt, says the Lancet, that the novelty of the practice, the remarkable effects produced, and the freedom from risk, too unhesitatingly asserted, have led to very grave abuses. Had chloroform never been inhaled save when it was necessary, lives would not have been sacrificed to the removal of a tooth, a toe nail, or a little finger, in tapping a hydrocele or touching a sore with caustic. Its use should be reserved for those cases only in which the intensity or duration of the pain in an operation constitute serious complications, or where insensibility is essential to the proceedings of the surgeon.

Of Selim Pasha, who was killed at Euphrates, who was esteemed as a brave soldier, was called the last of the Mamelukes, he being the only one who escaped from the massacre at Cairo of that terrible but celebrated militia. Seeing all his companions falling under the fire of the Viceroy's soldiers, he took the bold resolution of urging his horse to the parapet and taking the leap. The animal was killed by the fall, and the rider lay for some time motionless. Equally astonished at so much resolution and good fortune, Mehmet Ali ordered him to be spared, and at the end of some days he regained his strength.

Of Martens, the rioter, who shot officer Hunt at Chicago, died of his wounds on the 4th inst.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, April 26, 1855.

LOCOFOCO LEGISLATION.

Notwithstanding the utter emptiness of all things connected with the locofoco party of Ohio, the subject with which we have headed this article is full of meaning, and productive of many painful recollections. "Time was that when the brains were out the thing would die"—but those times have changed, and although the brains have long since left the cranium of Locofocoism—their "bones are marrowless," yet still it walks the earth a shadow of its former greatness, and the remembrance, aye, and the effects of its past legislation we have with us always.

With its wonted effrontery locofocoism voted that we should have a New Constitution; and though under our old organic law we had progressed with unprecedented rapidity, taking our place third in the confederacy, yet locofoco progress (!) must set aside that instrument, and place over us a new one. A convention was assembled, and after two long and laborious efforts the long looked for document was ushered into being, bearing in its every lineament the marks of its paternity. At its birth it was taken by the hand by its parent, and proud Democracy tossed high his cap for joy, and shouted—*Allah il Allah!* "The New Constitution is in the hands of its friends!" Infatuated with the boisterous applause of its "friends" in whose considerate hands it was placed, the young sprig of locofocoism grew and waxed exceedingly mighty until the prestige of its name filled the whole earth. But soon a cloud is seen in the South western horizon not so large as a man's hand. The Cincinnati Enquirer—one of the anxious godfathers of the youthful sprig—one of the wise men who brought rich gifts and laid at the feet of the swaddled infant ere yet it started forth from the maternal arms—cries out "away with him!" The cloud moves slowly up the heavens, spreading as it advances, and charged with deadly thunder. The young child has become saucy and must be corrected, for verily he bringeth his father to shame. All the savans must be convened and must consult to the best manner of correcting the impudent boy. With quarreling as to the manner of castigation, and the time of administering, the juvenile scion will probably come off pretty clear.

But to some of the transgressions of Young Constitution. Our Benevolent Institutions of which we are all justly proud need money to support them. Of all the hundreds of thousands of treasure which we are compelled to pay annually to administer to the growing wants of the State we pay none more willingly than that portion which is appropriated to the support, instruction and medical attendance on the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and the Insane. No one who has ever visited the spacious halls of the Lunatic Asylum, and witnessed the patience of its conductors to the poor unfortunate inmates who crowd its rooms, and with brains overturned and broken hearts but will contribute gladly to their support. But here comes this proud and prosperous youth and denies us even the opportunity of contributing. At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, but as there can be no annual sessions that appropriation, liberal though it was, is exhausted, and now the Asylum will soon be deserted. What a disgrace to the great State of Ohio, and what a world of suffering will be caused thereby! The poor inmates, whose darkened mind once more began to show signs of returning reason must relapse into the pitchy darkness of his former state, and the hopes of his friends but now so buoyant, are again dashed to earth. And thus we see, that though the locofoco party is dead, dead, dead, yet still its disembodied spirit stalks abroad to fright us from our peace. How long, oh, voters and taxpayers of Ohio must these things be, and you complain not! We shall see.

The Rights of the North and South—The Union of the Opposites in Ohio.

We have no desire to keep up a controversy with either the Commercial or the Enquirer, and we do not intend to reply to long rignaroles which appeared yesterday in those papers, and which were devoted exclusively to the demolition of the arguments which have appeared in this paper. We only say that we still survive the combi attack. The only noticeable part in either article, is the crawling attempt on the part of the Commercial to mix up the Gazette with what it terms Abolitionism. We have found it difficult to define the term. It assumes many forms, and is something like a nose or a turtle's egg—it can be thrown in to many shapes. If we understand the term as commonly applied, Abolitionism means the interference on the part of men living in the free States with the domestic institutions and rights of the Southern States. If such be the interpretation, then we are not liable to the charge. If, on the other hand, it means those who believe that freedom is better than slavery; that the free States have equal rights with the Southern States in the administration of the Territories belonging to the General Government, then we do not deny the imputation. For while we would defend the South in every just right which it may possess, we would submit to no assumption of prerogative which it might claim over us.

Our position is based upon the Constitution. We acknowledge to other guide, and we acknowledge to the fullest extent the rights of the Southern States, as defined by the Constitution. And more than that, we acknowledge the wisdom of the instrument and the duty which it imposes upon every true friend of the American Union and of American nationality to cultivate friendly relations with the citizens of different States. We have no sympathy whatever with Northern men who lay hold of the anti-slavery element, and use it as a lever to divide and distract national sentiment and to elevate themselves into places of power and trust. We have as little respect for Northern men who will play the doughface, and attempt to curry favor with the South by maligning our own people, and bartering away our own rights. We would hold the balance fairly poised upon the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and would not permit to be changed, either by the weight of anti-slavery or pro-slavery fanaticism—for there are both kinds. Fanaticism may be regretted, and it may be overcome, but it cannot altogether be dispersed. The true Northern doughface is the object for a true man to despise. He is the meanest thing that moves among men.

When we look abroad upon our wide and extended country, its various interests, and its complex, and in some degree, its conflicting institutions, we hold that our highest duty as a good citizen is to guide our action that their various interests may be blended in one harmonious combination, and their institutions so regulated that they may not jar the solidity of our governmental arrangement. In pursuing such a course, it sometimes is necessary to condemn the course of one section, and sometimes that of the other. Such has been our experience. We have sometimes been accused of abolitionism, and at times of being pro-slavery. Neither accusation was just—we are neither one nor the other. We are for the American Union, as it was originally designed. We go for the whole country, and the rights of all the States, for the rights of the North and the rights of the South, demanding nothing that is not right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

Holding these views, we have been and still are in favor of uniting thoroughly the people of Ohio, who are opposed to the present State and National government, upon one ticket for State officers and members of the legislature, and we shall continue to press the importance of this union upon the people. We never did expect that the whole people would be of one mind in every instance, neither as regards men or policy, and yet we see no reason why there should not exist a perfect union. With the fundamental principles of the American party, as we understand them, we most fully accord. To certain portions of their creed we object, and our case we suppose to be the case with a majority of the people of Ohio; yet we see no reason why we should not act harmoniously together, to achieve one of the most absolutely necessary political changes that have ever marked the history of our State. The opposition, both openly and covertly, by their party hacks, and their neutral "independent" organs, striving hard to prevent this union, and thus conquer by division. They are trying a front and a flank movement; but if the people remain true to their own interests and honor, they will overcome these difficulties, and drive them, horses and riders, into the sea.—Cin. Gaz.

The Chicago Riots.

We copy from the Chicago Journal of Saturday afternoon, the following account of the liquor riots on the morning of that day, in that city:

Completely necessary political changes that have ever marked the history of our State. The opposition, both openly and covertly, by their party hacks, and their neutral "independent" organs, striving hard to prevent this union, and thus conquer by division. They are trying a front and a flank movement; but if the people remain true to their own interests and honor, they will overcome these difficulties, and drive them, horses and riders, into the sea.—Cin. Gaz.

FROM CUBA.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The steamer Isabel has arrived with H. and Key West dates to the 25th inst. At a grand review on the 22d. Com. Macaulay occupied a seat in Concha's carriage. Three Creole gentlemen are now in prison on a charge of severely beating four Spaniards of rank. Several of the civil guards were assassinated in the street. It is said (but doubted) that Com. Macaulay has effected a settlement with Concha the guards are all withdrawn from the American ship Thos. Church. Penelo and Cadaglo embarked on the 23d. Spain. Concha has invited Com. Macaulay to a grand banquet. Sugars and molasses were advancing, freights active, at Key West. The brig Horatio was picked up on the off Sand Key, and towed into Key West. She was stripped of everything, and had recently been set on fire and then abandoned.

The New York Express alleges that Roman Catholic priest in that city, in a course on the subject of Hell, undertook to demonstrate that Hell was situated in the side of this earth, commencing about twenty miles from the surface, where granite begins to melt. While inquiring into the depth and intensity of the heat, down there, a good father is said to have cited what he called a well authenticated miracle—to the fact that God once permitted a certain glutton person to receive a visit for a few moments from one of the damned. In the course of the interview the latter thrust his hand into a vase of water in the apartment, and was thereby so powerfully heated, that bronze candlestick having been placed was immediately melted.

Bad Place for Doctors.

The Grand Jury of Orange county, Fla., in their general pronouncement, made at the last term of their court, mentioned the fact, that out of a population of four hundred in the county, there has not been a single death in twelve months.—Exchange.

More likely that they have had plenty of good doctors, these.

COMMUNICATIONS.

B. R. COWEN, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—Since the late Coup-d'etat of the Democracy, nothing of great interest has transpired in this city. The city officers have all been installed; we must submit to Democratic rule for two long years to come; and the many reforms which have been aimed to be made in the city government, must be suspended for that length of time.

The policemen have all been appointed—and a precious body they are! One half are foreigners, and some of them cannot speak the English language. Let me give you a specimen of their ability: Night before last, a few general friends, were going to our

A Good Bit.

One of the chief charges against the American party is, that it is a secret political society, and its business is transacted in "add-night secret caucuses." Mr. Patton, the distinguished candidate of the American party for Attorney General, in Virginia, turns the tables upon those who make the charge. The following is an extract from his recent speech in Richmond:

"The American party choose to hold their meetings in secret, as the Whig and Democratic parties have been and are in the habit of holding secret caucuses by night or day. This party enter, it is said, into mutual obligations as to their party action; no matter what is their form, they can't be held more binding than the Democrats claim to hold the implied obligations of their party. A violation of them, by disobeying the behest of the party or caucus, is followed by the most vehement denunciation, while the party, as I understand, allows every man to go out of the party when he pleases, and his obligations are at once at an end without denunciation. With the Democratic party it does not seem to be so, for although no pledge is registered, no man who acts with them can dare to defy their behest and dissent from their decrees. 'If he does off with his head.' So much for all Buckingham!" The freedom of thought and opinion which they allow at this day is happily illustrated in an anecdote which is told of one of Napoleon's Marshalls, when Napoleon was a candidate for the first Consulship for life. It was to be determined by universal suffrage. Marshal Angereau addressed his division in the following words: "Soldiers, there is an election to-day, to determine whether Napoleon shall be Consul for life. It is to be a matter of the free choice of the people. You will march to the polls and vote just as you think proper—but if you vote against Napoleon, I will shoot you as soon as you come back."

If there is any party more exacting than the self-styled Democracy, we should like to have it pointed out. From President to Tide Waiter the screw of party is turned, and no man is permitted to receive either office, or emolument, or votes, whose creed and practice do not square precisely with the demands of the irresponsible leaders who meet in lawyers' offices and back rooms, concoct resolutions, make tickets, oil the machinery and plan schemes. True, they make a show of publicity at their conventions, but the members are for the most part puppets, who are brought upon the stage to go through "the motion" of making public that which had previously been agreed upon in secret. Mr. Patton has been a Democrat, and he well described the tyranny of the cable rule.

An Angel gone.

The following mournful paragraphs are by Wm. T. Coggeshall, editor of the Genius of the West. They explain and will enforce themselves.

DEAD.—On the morning of February 11, 1855, TURNER, youngest son of Mary M. and William T. Coggeshall.

His little voice was first heard in our house on a sweet April morning and he gladdened our hearts, sweetening the fatigue of toil and soothing the stings of misfortune during twenty two months, when after violent suffering, on a peaceful Sunday morning, as calmly as ever fell an April shower, his narrow life on earth expired, and his Spirit answered the summons of Him who said "Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me."

He had a frank, noble, buoyant brow—a spiritual countenance; a lovely brown eye and a winning voice; at least his voice was winning to us, when every time we went from home he said "tiss pa," and it was winning again, when on our return he recognized our footsteps and with outstretched arms cried "papa tum"—or when we held him on our knee, and he essayed to sing little snatches of nursery rhymes, his mother had taught him. The last words we heard him speak "Mamma sing." For many months we shall feel acutely the absence of his gleeful welcome when from business walks we go home, but every memory of his brief brightness in our home circle is sweet, and we have not in our heart any such regret as calls deep sighs from depressing sadness, for we know that though changed in form, he is not a spirit changed to us. Heaven without children must be perfect, and though their ways of pleasantness are shortened here, when our summons for a brighter world comes, shall we not, in the meeting of the innocence which was most closely woven with our affections on earth, be satisfied that temporal affliction was in the Allgiver's providence our eternal gain?

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHIL., April 25.—The New Orleans papers of Tuesday received—

"The Union of this morning has a long article on our affairs with Spain. It states that President Pierce regards the recent bringing to examination of American vessels as a violation of international law, as indignity to our flag and an aggression upon our rights, which will not be tolerated."

Com. McCauley is not to agree with the Spanish cruisers as to the right of searching or visiting them, but to say to them you can claim no right to search, visit or examine any vessel rightfully bearing our flag upon the high seas, under any guise or pretext, in my presence or within my reach, if you attempt it the act will be done at your own peril.

The Union further says, the Spanish government has the issue of peace or war in its own hands, if they persist in aggressions war is inevitable.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

The Nebraska Legislature adjourned sine die on the 15th ultimo. They enacted a general system of laws, chiefly borrowed from Iowa; provided for an efficient organization of counties; passed a good school law, providing free schools for all; passed a stringent prohibitory liquor law; chartered three universities, incorporated a medical society; and provided for taking a new census the ensuing fall by the marshal, from which a new apportionment of representatives is to be made by the Governor.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the wheat never looked better in that vicinity than it does at present. The late most reasonable rains will be a immense service to the wheat crop of Ohio.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, have refused to pass the Senate bill which provided that no person of foreign birth should hold office in that State.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives of Wisconsin by a vote of 44 to 27, have passed a bill to restore the death penalty in that State. The Senate has yet to act upon it.

A soldier, at Jefferson (Missouri) barracks by leave of his commanding officer, got married. On being ordered, with his company, to leave for the frontiers, he asked that his wife be permitted to accompany him. This being refused, the soldier asked that he be discharged from service, in order that he be able to support and protect his wife, as required by law. The case came before the court, when it was decided that he should leave half pay with his wife, and go on to fill his contract with the government.

DEATH OF CURRER BELL.

The London News announces the death of "Currer Bell" (Charlotte Brontë), author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley" and "Villette." The announcement will be received with regret in this country. She was the last survivor of three wonderful girls, the daughters of a clergyman, who, now very aged and infirm, survives his wife and all his many children.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dielen's Household Words for May has been received, and it offers its usual variety of reading matter. The following are the contents:—

Old Ladies, The Board of Trade, Two French Farmers, Aspiration and Duty, (Poetry.) The Children of the Ozar, Ruined by Railways, Back from the Crimea, Guns to the Dogs, The Sisters of the Spirits, Potichomania, Passing Cloes, (Poetry.) Chambers in the Temple, Chaps: Stealing a Cat's Skin, A Few more Leeches, Prevention better than Cure, The Roving Englishman, From Constantinople to Varna, A Yarn about young Lions, The Royal Balloon, The Roving Englishman, From Varna to Balaklava, One by One, (Poetry.) Ralph the Naturalist, Our Bedfordshire Farmer, Fatalism, Fast and Loose, A Ghost Story, Spring Lights and Shadows, (Poetry.) Houses in Flats, Tom d'Urfey, When the Wind Blows, The Roving Englishman, A Dinner in Camp.

Terms—\$3 a year, or twenty-five cents per number. Subscribers remitting \$3 will receive Household Words free of postage.—One copy of Household Words and Putnam's Monthly, \$5.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

This gentleman has been named in several papers as a candidate for Governor of the State. We have every reason to believe that he would make a good run, for no man is more popular than he is, and worthy so but he is wanted in Washington, and we are authorized by Mr. Campbell to state that he does not wish to be regarded as a candidate for the Governorial chair, which fact he will make known in a few days in a letter bearing his own signature.—Cin. Gaz.

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We regret to learn that in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for the Lunatic Asylum in this place, the patients in that institution are being sent home. Some sixty have already left, and others are being sent off daily. Biennial sessions of the Legislature, so far, turn out to be a great mistake—a false economy. This is another evidence of economizing on a small scale—stopping the spigot and letting the bung-hole open.

Ohio Statesman

This will be sad news to the people of Ohio, as they have a strong desire to sustain our Benevolent Institutions in their errands of mercy to the afflicted. We may have something to say upon this subject hereafter. At present, it is only necessary to call the attention of our people to the fact that in the early part of April the appropriations for the year are exhausted, and patients are necessarily sent home. We shall have no Legislature till next January. The usefulness of our Lunatic Asylum to the people must be lost for eight months; great confusion and distress must be inevitable. To this state of affairs have we been reduced by the party now in power. Such are some of the results of the new Constitution and of its administration "in the hands of its friends." The people will change all this as soon as they can have an opportunity. This is a wretched state of affairs truly.—O. S. Journal.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

New York, April 30.—The Accommodation train from Rochester last night near here, ran over a horse, which threw the hind car down an embankment 20 feet, smashing the car containing 8 passengers. M. O. Wilder, a lawyer of Canandaigua, was instantly killed; S. H. Ingersoll, and Clinton Brainard, of New York, Wm. Hoe and Z. Farman of Skaneateles, Joseph Sieb or Sibor Syracuse, Mr. Becker, of Rochester and the brakeman, were all badly injured.

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